

REV. DR. TUPPER AND HIS WIFE

Go Out Arm in Arm, Shopping in the City of Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., September 25.—[Special.]—Peace, happiness, unity and love hold undisputed sway in the Tupper household tonight, and what, for many months, has threatened to culminate in life-long estrangement of husband and wife, terminated in joyous reconciliation—a family reunion.

For the first time in many long, dreary months, Rev. Dr. T. C. Tupper, of Atlanta, his wife and children, slept peacefully and contentedly, by last night, under the same roof.

The face of Dr. Tupper was beaming with brightness as he emerged from St. Paul's rectory about 10 o'clock this morning, arm in arm with his wife. They were greeted with pleasant smiles and congratulations on all sides. Everybody felt glad that an amicable settlement had been arrived at.

News of the reconciliation of Dr. and Mrs. Tupper, as published exclusively in THE CONSTITUTION this morning, caused a general rejoicing among the many friends of the rector, and a score of congratulatory telegrams have arrived from that point during the day.

Monday next Dr. Tupper and family will leave for Atlanta, and take with them the best wishes of many true friends, and will be received in Atlanta with the hospitality of the sunny south. It is hoped that the clouds that have hovered over the now happy family have been dispelled for all time to come.

The Parties of the Second Part.

Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderwerker, whose names have been mentioned in connection with the Tupper affair, returned to Leavenworth this morning from a visit to Saratoga and the Adirondacks.

A reporter meeting Mr. Vanderwerker asked him what he thought of the stories which had been afloat regarding Dr. Tupper and Mrs. Vanderwerker.

"It is all an outrageous lie," said Mr. Vanderwerker. "It was gotten up as a blackmailing scheme on the part of the servant Rogers starting the story. He spent the most of the year in Denver, and came back to Leavenworth, but I learn he has left the city again. It was an outrageous piece of business."

"Did you ever have cause for suspicion?"

"Not the least trace in the world, and my regard for Dr. Tupper is as great as it has ever been."

"Had there been anything wrong you would have doubtless noticed it."

"Assuredly, but there was nothing wrong, or a shadow of anything that would cause a suspicion of it."

"Have any papers in the alleged suit been served on you?"

"None. I would have only been too glad to have had the case go into the courts. I know well what the verdict would have been, and it would have been to my satisfaction."

"Will you remain in the city?"

"We will remain in the city about a month, then we will go east to reside permanently."

"Have Dr. and Mrs. Tupper been reconciled?"

"Yes; I saw them on the street awhile ago, and I am glad of it."

Mr. Vanderwerker talked freely, with a ring of sincerity in his voice.

The Madame Is in Seclusion.

Mrs. Vanderwerker denied herself to all newspaper callers, and refused to say anything regarding the scandal.

UNION PACIFIC MATTERS.

Drexel, Morgan & Co. Will Offer Collateral Notes for Sale.

New York, September 25.—Conference were held between the creditors' committee and the directors of the Union Pacific company during the day, and this evening the creditors' committee announced that, at the request of the directors, Drexel, Morgan & Co. will, tomorrow, offer to the public \$5,500,000 collateral extension notes at 92. These notes are part of the issue authorized for the purpose of extending the floating debt of the company, and bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. No definite information can be obtained as to whether the offer has been underwritten or not, but members of the creditors' committee assert that the success of the plan is assured.

RAGING FOREST FIRES.

The Flames Licking Up Everything Before Them in Wisconsin Woods.

ASHLAND, Wis., September 25.—Reports from along the line of the Omaha road are that forest fires are rapidly advancing and eating up everything before them. The homesteaders are surrounded by awesomeness of woods, and are being burned out, and people are arriving in new tell of narrow escapes from being burned to death. High winds have been effective in spreading the fires.

FIRE IN CHATTANOOGA.

A Large Warehouse Filled with Produce Destroyed.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., September 25.—S. D. Wester's warehouse, the largest in the city, was burned tonight. The loss is estimated in the neighborhood of two hundred thousand dollars, as the building was full of produce, including bacon and lard. The flames, consequently, could not be checked. The night was still and the flames did not spread.

The Fire's Work Again.

DALLAS, Tex., September 25.—[Special.]—A disastrous fire finished what recent fires had left of the business part of Oak Cliff, a suburb of Dallas, at 2 o'clock this morning. As no fire department could reach the flames, \$90,000 worth of property was licked up in a twinkling. Dr. E. G. Patton lost his drug store and six buildings. The office of The Oak Cliff Journal, owned by Rosser Thomas, valued at \$3,000, was the heaviest loss. Eight or ten other buildings were burned, and twenty persons are losers. All partially insured.

Shipments to Brazil.

MIDDLTOWN, Conn., September 25.—Tomorrow a consignment of twenty-three carloads of iron buildings will leave East Berlin from the Berlin Bridge Company to the Companhia Nacional de Fôrças Estelares, Rio de Janeiro. The company is extensive shipbuilders, and has heretofore bought supplies in England, but in now adds, under the treaty, to obtain better goods at the same rate in the United States.

The Catholic Knights.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., September 25.—[Special.]—The status of the O'Brien defalcation case today stands thus: President Clements, Trustees Wait, Duffy and Larkin left last evening for Toledo, O., to which place the office will be moved. No negotiations are now being held with the O'Brien family, and the supreme court is pending.

Women as Lay Delegates.

OKENHEIM, Wis., September 25.—The Wisconsin Methodist conference, by a vote of 300 to 20, voted in favor of the admission of women as lay delegates to the conference.

TEN NECKS TO BREAK

For the Assassination of Thornton Nance, in South Carolina.

A BLOODY TERM OF COURT AT LAURENS

Judge Hudson Passes the Sentence of Death on Ten Negroes,

WHO WERE CONVICTED OF MURDER,

Making Eleven Hangings for a Single Term of the Court—The Story of the Crime Committed.

COLUMBIA, S. C., September 25.—[Special.]—Wednesday and Thursday, in the Laurens court of sessions, were consumed in the trial of Jim Young, Allen Young, Monroe Young, Henderson Young, John Adams, Perry Adams, Lige Atkinson, Tom Atkinson, John Atkinson and Jack Williams, for the murder of Thornton Nance.

The jury retired at 6 o'clock Thursday evening, and in three hours brought in a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy as to all.

The Little Country Church.

Piedmont is the name of a negro church in Hunter township, near Mountville, on the Georgia, Carolina and Northern railroad. A splendid farming section surrounds it, densely settled by an unusually intelligent and well-to-do colored population. Most of the white men in the neighborhood are wealthy land owners.

The Starting of the Tragedy.

On the night of the 5th of last August, service was held at Piedmont, and Edmund Nance, an old and respectable negro, with his wife and four sons, were of the congregation. When service was over the worshippers dispersed to their homes, but the band of murderers above named were on hand, though they had not been in the church. They quarreled with John Nance, and swore that he should not live.

Edmund and his family were terrified, and for a short time stated not to return in the darkness. It seems John Nance had made indecent propositions in writing to John Atkinson's wife, and the husband and his brothers and friends were thirsting for vengeance. Finally most of the Atkinson crowd left, and Edmund, with a lightwood torch, followed by his wife and sons, set out for home.

In the Death Conflict.

Before going many steps two crouching figures at the side of the road passed them at a rapid rate. Five hundred yards from the church, where the road is a thick growth of bushes and grape vines to the left, John Nance was held up by one or two men. In another moment the road was full of armed men. Shot after shot was fired, and for two minutes the flash of pistols lent brightness to old Edmund's torch. Then the murderers fled, leaving Thornton Nance dead and Sam Nance dangerously shot through the lungs. John Nance escaped unhurt.

The Line of Defense.

The defense undertook to prove that John Nance had a shotgun. One of the attacking party received a slight wound, presumably at the hands of his own friends. The defense also attempted to prove an alibi as to seven of the accused, and advanced the theory that Nance was killed by Henry Suber, a negro who was certainly at the killing, but has avoided arrest, and the police are positively identified by several witnesses as accessories in the assassination.

The Tenor of the Proof was that Jim Young fired the fatal shot. Edmund Nance testified that Thornton was killed in an effort to execute a carefully prepared plan to murder John, his brother.

Sentence to Death.

The prisoners were brought to the courtroom at 11 o'clock this morning. Judge Hudson overruled a motion for a new trial. Then they stood up to receive the death sentence. Eight in all were sentenced to hang, and two in the docks behind. It was a remarkable scene. As a body they appeared far above the average negro in intelligence. Lige Atkinson and the Adams boys are handsome fellows.

The Judge Talks.

Judge Hudson before sentencing, remarked that he had never before had such an experience. He commented on the habit of the colored people to select religious meetings as a time for deeds of blood. Then he pronounced the sentence. They are all to be hanged on the 23rd day of October next. The prisoners showed no emotion, but the judge said there was a wall from the audience. It came from the wife of Perry Adams. She was joined by another, and finally they were taken out by the constable.

The Wall of Grief.

The wives, children and parents were grouped together on the public square as the ten condemned men passed back to jail in chains. The women wept and wailed, and resounded with their cries and weeping. The recommendation to mercy made by the jury has no effect under the laws of this state, and the entire gang will be hanged unless the governor chooses to interfere.

AN OVERDOSE OF MORPHINE.

A Georgian Commits Suicide in Little Rock, Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., September 25.—[Special.]—J. M. Lamar committed suicide last night by taking an overdose of morphine. He was a son of the late Lucius M. Lamar, a prominent politician of Georgia, and a nephew of Associate Justice L. Q. C. Lamar.

Sixteen Gashes in His Throat.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., September 25.—[Special.]—John M. Ryan, a well-known printer, attempted suicide while standing at his in the Banner office this morning. He was seen to take out his pocket knife and thrust it into his throat. He had inflicted sixteen wounds that bled freely, but he will recover. He is a married man, and has been dependent for some time on his wife.

Arrested in Florida.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., September 25.—A Gainesville, Fla., special to The Times-Union says: Sheriff Fennell arrested in Rochelle, a village a few miles from here, a man answering the description of Frederick W. Fennell, wanted in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, for the murder of Detective Gilkinson.

Tragedy in Arkansas.

LOUISVILLE, Kan., September 25.—Joe Stewart, a prominent citizen, shot and instantly killed D. E. Chisholm, Stewart met Chisholm in the street and fired the contents of a double-barreled shotgun at him. Hard feelings had existed between them for some time on account of Stewart's having testified against Chisholm in a case in court in which the latter was defendant.

Killed with the Landlady.

RALEIGH, N. C., September 25.—[Special.]—Last spring a master carpenter, named Cartwright, came here from Selma, leaving his family there, and his house. The landlady, Mrs. Cartwright, left for Raleigh, N. C., to which place the office will be moved. No negotiations are now being held with the O'Brien family, and the supreme court is pending.

THE NEGRO WAS LYNCHED,

But He Had First Succeeded in Putting a White Man Out of the Way.

ABERDEEN, N. C., September 25.—[Special.]—Last night, about 7:30 o'clock, Fred A. Tyler, an employee of the Richmond and Danville railroad, was shot and fatally wounded by Heskiah Rankin, a negro, also employed by the Richmond and Danville. Tyler's duty was to take charge of the incoming engines, and while in charge of one he ordered Rankin to open a switch. This Rankin refused, claiming it was not his duty, and at the same time striking Tyler, who threw a lump of coal and struck Rankin on the head. Rankin went off, returning in a short while. He then approached Tyler and shot him in the stomach, using a revolver. Rankin was promptly arrested by the railroad employees near by, and tied with a rope till the officers could be summoned. Before they reached the scene, however, Rankin had been taken off by a party of unknown men.

Early this morning his body was found hanging to the limb of a tree about two miles outside the city limits. During the morning a large number of people viewed the body as it swung with the toes just touching the ground. Ervin Allison, T. M. Bangardner and W. H. Mayo have been arrested on suspicion and will have a hearing tomorrow. At this hour the coroner's inquest is in session. The testimony so far shows that the arrested men had nothing to do with the hanging, although they helped to arrest Rankin. Tyler is still alive, but will die.

CHARGING IT TO THE STATE.

The Kolb Voucher Scandal Still Keeps to the Front.

MONTEAGUE, Ala., September 25.—[Special.]—Several weeks ago The Mobile Register charged that Agricultural Commissioner Kolb had illegally paid out of the funds of his office the bill of ex-Mayor W. S. Reese and the laundry bill of Professor Davis while at the Battle house in Mobile. Ex-Mayor Reese is the state organizer of the Citizens' Alliance, and Davis was traveling with Kolb at the time, addressing farmers' institutions. It leaked out here today that State Examiner Reeves had been instructed by the governor to examine into the charges made against Kolb, and his report will be made public in a few days, and it has a sensational tinge. It is understood that Captain Kolb makes no denial of the charges and admits that he paid Colonel Reese's bill, as he alleges he had secured a legal right to do. An anti-Kolb man said concerning the sensational rumor:

"The examination has a deeper meaning than you suppose. It is expected to be very damaging, and if the supreme court falls to get Kolb other legal means will be adopted to get rid of him. The people are tired of Kolb."

The Contested Commission.

MONTEAGUE, Ala., September 25.—[Special.]—Argument in the case of Kolb versus the office of agricultural commissioner was concluded in the supreme court today. The question it involves is the right of the governor to appoint a commissioner of agriculture, and the hearing of the argument of the attorneys the court adjourned to Monday morning, when a decision will be rendered.

THE TRAP GUN GOT HIM.

A Midnight Burglar Who Will Not Repeat the Offense.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., September 25.—[Special.]—Four attempts have been made to rob the postoffice and store at Madison in this county. The first two succeeded, and the thieves were never caught. The third time Tom Burton was caught with the plunder and sent up for three years. The fourth time furnished a sensation. Mr. Woodruff, storekeeper and postmaster, thought it was getting monotonous and set a trap gun at the back window through which the thieves had entered. This morning early the gun went off, and after daylight a pool of blood was found beneath the window, which had been cut to the right. A trail of blood led out to the road, where a wagon had been standing and in which the burglar probably got away, as he was not found. The amount of blood and the evidence of crawling showed that he was badly hurt. He is being sought for.

PREPARED THE WEDDING SUPPER

And Then Stole His Bride From Under the Parental Roof.

GREENVILLE, S. C., September 25.—[Special.]—A romantic marriage, in which the groom assembled the guests and had the minister and wedding supper in readiness before he stole his bride from her parents' home, took place at the Mountain View hotel, Easley, S. C., on Wednesday night last.

The groom was Thaddeus E. Green, of this county, and the bride was Miss Lula Bates, of Pickens county. Mr. Green has been paying his courtship to Miss Bates for some time, and the only objection to the marriage was that the parents of the young lady thought her too young at present, but signified their willingness to allow them to marry in a year.

This did not suit the young people, who wanted to marry at once; so they planned an elopement for Wednesday night. Mr. Green left this place Wednesday afternoon, accompanied by a party of friends, and Rev. J. A. Mundt. They reached Easley and put up at the Mountain View hotel, where the party made preparations for the ceremony. Mr. Green, with one or two friends, about 9 o'clock went out to bring in the bride. She had several lady friends spending the evening with her, and could not get away until they left. Finally, about 11 o'clock, she stole out to the gate, where she was met by Mr. Green and his friends.

They hastily entered conveyances and were driven back to the hotel, where they were soon made man and wife. The party came back to this place on the midnight train. The parents of the young lady did not learn of their daughter's elopement and marriage until the next morning.

A WRECK IN PITTSBURGH.

A Baltimore and Ohio Train Runs Into an Open Switch.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., September 25.—A west-bound train on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, from Washington, D. C., due in this city at 9:40 o'clock tonight, ran into an open switch at Linden station, within the city limits and was completely wrecked. The number of casualties is not yet known. The wreck took fire, but was extinguished. All is confusion.

Chattanooga's Custom House.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., September 25.—[Special.]—The best stone was laid on the custom house today. It will be completed in about six weeks. It is a most beautiful structure, and was built of white Tennessee marble as a cost of \$200,000.

ACROSS THE OCEAN.

The Latest Gossip About Matters in the Old World.

CHINESE OUTRAGES UPON FOREIGNERS

What the Powers Will Do to Prevent Their Recurrence.

BLOODY DEED OF BOY MURDERERS.

Chaps of Eight and Ten Years Deliberately Drown Another Boy for the Purpose of Robbery.

LONDON, September 25.—[Copyright, 1891, by the New York Associated Press.]—Communications from the Pekin government offering compensation to foreigners who have suffered in the recent riots in China, with the strongest assurances of future protection, are received with distrust in foreign offices here. Hsu Chang, Chinese ambassador to European courts, has recently been in St. Petersburg, where he succeeded in inducing the Russian government to withdraw from the joint action projected by the powers. He arrived in Berlin today with the view of trying to influence Chancellor Von Caprivi, but it is certain that he will not alter the determination of the German government to co-operate with the British in taking decisive measures.

The Quarrel with China.

The Pekin note as given to the papers fails to indicate the character of the appeal made by Hsu Chang Chang to the European government. He has urged that the imperial government was entirely honest in desiring to suppress disorders and seeking to deal with the anti-foreign movement, and that to precipitate action on the part of the powers would defeat their object and bring China into anarchy. His communications distinctly suggest the probability of such a potential upheaval in China as might overthrow the Manchu dynasty.

If Lord Salisbury, supports Minister Walsham's policy, the powers will actively intervene in order to protect Europeans, leading the Tartar dynasty to take care of itself. In spite of the chaotic state of the present troubles, the foreign office here hopes that the ultimate result will be an extension of trade to important centers on the Yang-tse-Kiang, which are now closed, but where the government aims to establish consulates.

Mr. Gladstone's Expected Speech.

Mr. Gladstone's coming deliverance at the liberal federation meeting is invested with further importance by the authorized announcement that he intends to review Lord Salisbury's foreign policy, and declare what his own will be if he should again be placed in power. The federation proceedings are not likely to astonish the world with any startling variation from the cut and dried programme, but if the expectation proves correct, Mr. Gladstone's policy of Balkan over other states, and the administration will accomplish the evacuation of Egypt with the briefest possible delay.

The Letters from Mr. Gladstone to the Serbian politician Yovanovitch, which will appear in tomorrow's issue of The Spectator, are likely to cause a sensation in Europe, as they show the widest possible divergence between the liberal and present conservative policy. Mr. Gladstone advocates the closest harmony among the Balkan states; repudiates Lord Salisbury's diplomacy as tending towards the supremacy of Bulgaria over other states; and adds that he feels warmly with the lately subjected populations of southwestern Europe.

As the last phrase can only apply to Austria's taking possession of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the latter is interpreted to mean that Mr. Gladstone desires to oust the Austrians from Bosnia to support the formation of a federation of the Balkan states.

The Liberals Confident.

Gladstone liberals continue to arrange for the future on the supposed certainty of their being in power by the autumn of 1893. The conservatives now talk of postponing the general elections until the remotest legal period, which will be April, 1893, in order to enable the government to get the Irish local government in working order.

Minor Mention.

Mrs. Parnell entertains a large shooting party at her husband's Irish seat, Avondale. She does not go into society. The party consists of about twenty guests.

Balfour has registered himself as a voter in South Dublin. The conservatives propose his candidature for a member of parliament for that seat.

The Crime of Two Boys.

The story of two Liverpool boy murderers, as detailed at the inquest on the body of their little victim, surpasses in peculiar horror that of any deed in the annals of English crime. The boy Shearnon, nine years of age, having been deprived of his clothes as a punishment for truancy, got hold of a piece of sackcloth, with which he covered his nakedness, and then left his home. Having met Crawford, an equally vicious youth of eight years, the two decided to enticeway the first decently dressed lad they could find and rob him of his clothes. They met and Crawford, who was a more vicious and induced him to go with them to play on some rats floating on the surface of a body of water contained in an excavation. Shearnon and Crawford, who were both naked, crawled until the other lads playing on the water had left the scene. Then they pushed Eccles into the water, the depth of which was twelve feet. Finding it awkward to get out, they helped him, and then pushed him out, stripped him and then pushed him in again. As the victim struggled a great deal, he was helped out again and was taken to a higher part of the adjacent masonry and hung over the third time. The murderers afterwards stamped upon his body and watched two hours to see if he moved. They then divided the spoils.

They confessed with absolute calmness.

A Little Commercial Talk.

Economic experts agree that the net addition to the normal imports of American grain has not exceeded \$100,000,000 in value, of which a part will be taken in luxuries and a part in gold. If the export of grain by the American railroad securities continues, the indebtedness will be further enhanced, and will lead to an increase of bullion shipments.

The Wheat Crop of Prussia.

BERLIN, September 25.—The North German Gazette today publishes the official result of inquiries made in regard to the wheat crop of Prussia. According to this report, the crop amounts to 18,400,000 double quintals, against 17,823,000 in 1890. The summer and winter crops together will yield 1,000,000 double quintals over the same crops of 1890.

Returned from Behring Sea.

VICTORIA, B. C., September 25.—The British warship Phaeton returned to port yesterday, having completed her patrol of Behring sea. She towed in the schooner Otto, which had been seized by the United States steamship Mohican for irregularities in her papers and sent home for further inquiry into her case.

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TWENTY ARE DEAD,

By the Railroad Collision Near Burgos. Several Prominent Persons.

LONDON, September 25.—A dispatch to The Standard from San Sebastian says: It is reported that Seymour Lucas and Maurice Long, the latter British vice consul at Malaga, were killed in the railroad collision between Burgos and San Sebastian. Several entire families perished, including the judge of Victoria, with his wife and daughter. Some Englishmen, with the tourists, also were killed. Most of the passengers were asleep at the time of the collision.

Twenty are dead and twenty-three injured, four of whom have since died. Many children were killed.

When the queen received the news of the disaster she stopped the fete in honor of her daughter's birthday and

BY BUZZARDS
The Winchester Rifle
Is Placed Under the Gun by the People of Guyton.

WEARY OF LIFE.
Life Was a Failure, and He Wanted to Die.

BEST \$3 BUFFALO BRAND \$3 HAT.
EVERY HAT GUARANTEED
We show all the new blocks in the celebrated guaranteed "Buffalo" Stiff or Soft Hats at \$3. You'll find them as good as Hats sold elsewhere at \$3.50 and \$4. At \$2 and \$2.50 we also show the latest shapes and best values in Atlanta.

EISEN & MELL,
ONE-PRICE CLOTHIERS AND FURNISHERS, 3 WHITEHALL ST.

Southern Sanitarium
"WATER CURE"

Oakland Heights Sanatorium.
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Douglass, Thomas & Co.
200 dozen Laundered Dress Shirts, open front and back, Pique bosoms, 65c each. Said by some to be worth \$1.75 each.
100 dozen Silk Teck and Four-in-hand Scarfs, 21c each.
50 dozen Half Hose, guaranteed fast black, 15c pair.
4-ply Linen Collars, 10c each, all styles.
4-ply Linen Cuffs, 15c pair.
200 26-inch Gloria Silk Umbrellas, natural sticks, 98c each.
BLAZERS,
We have a very choice line, navy blue and black, \$3.25 and \$3.50 each.
SILK WAISTS.
Black Silk Surah Waists, some new ones just in.
FRENCH FLANNELS.
Choice stripes, light and dark effects, all new, 50c to 75c yard.
LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS.
Special lot Drummers' Samples, embroidered and hemstitched, 12 1/2c each. Not one among them worth less than 20c.
MISS'ES AND CHILDREN'S Fast Black Ribbed Stockings, 15c pair.
Ruled and Plain Linen Note Paper, 5c quire.
Envelopes to match, 5c package.

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Life Was a Failure, and He Wanted to Die.

BEST \$3 BUFFALO BRAND \$3 HAT.
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We show all the new blocks in the celebrated guaranteed "Buffalo" Stiff or Soft Hats at \$3. You'll find them as good as Hats sold elsewhere at \$3.50 and \$4. At \$2 and \$2.50 we also show the latest shapes and best values in Atlanta.

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Southern Sanitarium
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ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Douglass, Thomas & Co.
200 dozen Laundered Dress Shirts, open front and back, Pique bosoms, 65c each. Said by some to be worth \$1.75 each.
100 dozen Silk Teck and Four-in-hand Scarfs, 21c each.
50 dozen Half Hose, guaranteed fast black, 15c pair.
4-ply Linen Collars, 10c each, all styles.
4-ply Linen Cuffs, 15c pair.
200 26-inch Gloria Silk Umbrellas, natural sticks, 98c each.
BLAZERS,
We have a very choice line, navy blue and black, \$3.25 and \$3.50 each.
SILK WAISTS.
Black Silk Surah Waists, some new ones just in.
FRENCH FLANNELS.
Choice stripes, light and dark effects, all new, 50c to 75c yard.
LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS.
Special lot Drummers' Samples, embroidered and hemstitched, 12 1/2c each. Not one among them worth less than 20c.
MISS'ES AND CHILDREN'S Fast Black Ribbed Stockings, 15c pair.
Ruled and Plain Linen Note Paper, 5c quire.
Envelopes to match, 5c package.

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ATLANTA, GA., September 28, 1891.

The Blaine-Harrison Programme.

The recent semi-official announcement that Mr. Blaine will take occasion, about the first of next year, to declare in explicit terms that he will neither be a candidate for nor accept the republican nomination for president is, no doubt, based on facts. The information it contains is not at all new, and the character of the announcement shows that it was given out through the white house.

In other words, Mr. Blaine himself has said nothing, but the movement in his favor has been taking such an overwhelming shape in the republican party that the administration finds it necessary, for the protection of Mr. Harrison, to remind the public of the agreement between the president and the secretary of state. The agreement is one of long standing, and was called to the attention of the Blaine republicans as long ago as last spring. It has also been nervously alluded to by Son Russell Harrison in his various publications, comic and otherwise. So that, no matter what Mr. Blaine may now desire, it seems to be certain that he is bound to do all he can for the renomination of Mr. Harrison—bound by a contract of his own making. It is an agreement from which he cannot escape. It exists, and he is bound by it, no matter what may be his present feelings. Yet, if he has not lost all ambition, it must be grinding to the last degree to witness the spontaneous uprising in his behalf in the republican party and be unable to take advantage of it.

It must chafe him, too, if he is at all sensitive, to feel that he has been practically outwitted by such a man as Benjamin Harrison—a man who carries to the highest office in the gift of the people the talents that go to make a popular country ballad. Conceding that this is the situation, it will, nevertheless, remain a puzzle to the average mind why Mr. Blaine proposes to delay his formal announcement four months and a half. If he doesn't propose to run, why not say so now and settle the matter once for all?

It has been suggested that Mr. Blaine would be very glad to do this, and thus rid his mind of the affair, but the administration is of the opinion that if the Maine statesman withdraws too soon, some other prominent republican will pop up as a candidate and possibly worry and frighten Mr. Harrison; whereas, if Mr. Blaine saws wood and says nothing until a short time before the convention, he will be able to hand his friends over to his boss.

It is a pretty programme, and it promises to be successful.

For the Superstitious.

A few years ago when Maxwell, the murderer of Preller, in St. Louis, was sentenced to death, his aged father crossed the ocean from England to plead with Governor Morehouse for mercy.

The governor was inexorable. He said that Maxwell would have to hang.

Then the prisoner's father in his frantic grief invoked a curse upon the governor's head.

But the man thus pointed out as the object of divine wrath paid no attention to old man Maxwell, and the law took its course.

A few days ago this same Morehouse, in a sudden fit of mental depression, cut his throat and died in horrible agony.

There is a broken-hearted old man across the sea whose dim eyes will brighten when he reads the news. And there are people who will think that his curse had something to do with the governor's suicide.

The Negro and Africa.

Bishop Henry M. Turner, of Georgia, is a very eloquent colored man, but it is to be doubted if, with all his eloquence, he will be equal to the task of convincing a large number of his colored brethren of the south that it is their interest to emigrate to Africa and there undertake to found an Afro-American republic, to be controlled, managed and made successful by negroes.

We observe that the bishop is not wasting his eloquence on his own people, but is pouring it, warm and fresh, into the ears of New England.

It is to be borne in mind, however, that there is among the negroes of the south an element which will not need eloquence of any kind to persuade it to emigrate to Africa or to any other place under the sun or moon.

All that the bishop has to do is to make a little campaign among the brethren in this section and the element to which we have referred will rush to his support, so to speak, and swarm around his commissary department.

But this is probably not the element which the bishop would select to form the basis of his Afro-American republic. It is the happy-go-lucky element, which has not made much headway since emancipation, and which is in a state of restless and uneasy vagabondage, still hoping to better its condition while escaping continuous work. This is the element which made itself conspicuous recently as the victim of a number of bogus Liberator agents and advertisers.

We are unable to perceive what hope there is in Africa for the southern negroes at this time. They are still too close to the savagery of that continent, it seems to us, to give success to an experiment which has for its ultimate purpose the civilization and evangelization of their ancestral home.

Such an experiment ought not to be a doubtful one. It will do very well to talk about four or five hundred years from now, when the American negro has been thoroughly acculturated to civilization and to Christianity. He has had a tremendous start in that direction, it is true. Slavery was a universal

which he was both Christianized and civilized, as even the more thoughtful abolitionists now admit, but he is still too young in the business to be thrown wholly on his own resources in the jungle.

It is Bishop Turner's idea that the colored race of the United States should become the chief instrument in Christianizing the dark continent, and the idea is undoubtedly an attractive one; but it is necessary that the instrument should be hardened and tempered. Meanwhile, let Bishop Turner and other representatives of the race take hold of the interesting thought which lies behind their idea that it is the destiny of the American negro to redeem Africa—namely, that slavery itself, instead of being a great wrong, was, in fact, a dispensation of providence and a part of the divine economy. This will help them to live pleasantly here until the time comes to lift Africa out of the fog.

The Forsyth Street Bridge.

The action of the city council yesterday in making the Forsyth street bridge a certainty will be heartily applauded by the people.

The necessity for the bridge has long been apparent. The railroads cut the city into two distinct sections. The building of bridges across the railroads on the leading streets will not only be in the interest of business, but will wipe out sectionalism.

Forsyth street bridge is a step in the right direction.

Will Oklahoma Beat This?

We have no doubt that Oklahoma will rapidly fill up with settlers, but it is not likely that it will equal the new state of Washington in the progress of its population.

The fact is, Washington's record is phenomenal. Ten years ago it had two cities with a population of over fifteen hundred each. Now it has twenty cities far ahead of that figure. Some of our southern cities within the past decade have increased 200 or 300 per cent, but Seattle has increased over 1,000 per cent, Tacoma over 3,000 per cent, and Spokane 5,000 per cent.

The following table gives the population of Washington's nine leading cities in 1880 and 1890:

CITIES AND TOWNS.	POPULATION.	1880.	1890.	No.	Per Cent.
Seattle	42,837	3,333	39,504	1,124.48	
Tacoma	36,095	1,098	34,908	3,179.23	
Spokane Falls	19,922	350	19,572	5,592.00	
Walla Walla	4,708	3,268	1,440	316.24	
Olympia	4,688	1,232	3,456	281.33	
Pt. Townsend	4,558	917	2,641	297.05	
Everett	4,076	407	3,669	900.00	
Whitcomb	4,069	407	3,662	900.00	
Vancouver	3,545	1,722	1,823	105.87	

Such progress is unparalleled. At this rate, Washington will soon become one of the leading states of the republic.

But the new states and territories do not attract settlers from the south as they did a few years ago. Our people have found out that they can do as well or better at home than anywhere else. They have made up their minds to stay where they are and do their level best. In another ten years they will have good reason to be satisfied with their choice. The south may not rush along like Washington, but she is getting there.

Let the Gould Stocks Alone.

There is a disposition among stock buyers to let the Missouri Pacific and other Gould stocks alone.

When the Missouri Pacific, the other day, passed its dividend Wall street was not altogether taken by surprise. It was evident that Jay Gould was not in sympathy with the rising market, and there was good reason to believe that his object was to cover about two hundred thousand shares of stock which he and his associates were short of. His scheme was vigorously resisted, and for some time to come his stocks will be decidedly unpopular.

The revival of business in Wall street is the stock exchange as the barometer of prosperity, and it goes without saying that when it is unduly controlled in the interest of one man the effect is disastrous, for a time at least.

Mr. Gould is a plutocrat or nothing. He is ready at any time to antagonize the best interests of the country in order to make a scoop. When all the conditions favor a rising market he will exert his powerful influence to depress it, if it will put a few additional millions into his pocket. He is utterly indifferent to the losses and suffering entailed by such a course upon the people at large.

Under the circumstances, if men will speculate in stocks, the best thing they can do is to fight shy of everything that is in Gould's grip. It is running too great a risk to stake good money on the caprice of such a man.

Fortunately, there are railroads, mines and other forms of investment which are not absolutely at the mercy of the "Little Wizard." Why not let the capital employed in speculation seek these channels? It is not safe to take part in any venture that Mr. Gould happens to have under his thumb.

The Sky-Scraping Craze.

The New Orleans Playhouse protests against the American mania for tall buildings.

In Europe this style of architecture is not popular, and there is no reason why it should be here. The Playhouse says:

Does it never occur to the architects who plan these lofty piles that one day the earthquake will shake them to ruins? The United States cannot claim any immunity from such convulsions. Earthquakes are common in California. The earthquake at New Madrid, Mo., early in the century, was a formidable one, making extraordinary changes in the topography of a large area of country. The earthquake at Charleston is so fresh in memory that it is not by any means to be forgotten. It would appear that earthquake periods come in cycles. There is no reason to suppose that New York and Chicago are any more secure than Charleston or San Francisco. A lofty building is like the pendulum of a metronome, centered below and vibrating in space above. An earth tremor which has a vibration of one-quarter of an inch at the surface of the street might be represented by a swing from the perpendicular many fold multiplied at a height above ground of 200 feet. Such vibrations would shake down these sky palaces to irretrievable ruin, and it is wonderful that any prudent architect will take such desperate risks with his art.

Still we go on building houses ten and twenty stories high. Chicago will soon have a house 200 feet high, and there is no telling what will follow next. Ancient Rome had to prohibit the building of houses to a greater height than eighty feet. When our next earthquake comes along it will teach us a lesson.

The Department Clerks in Washington.

They have to help out in the Ohio campaign even if their landladies suffer.

The republicans were having all the fun in Ohio until a few days ago, but they are now

disposed to laugh on the other side of the mouth. The people are looking to hear the democratic speakers, and applauding them to the echo.

Mr. Mills is not hurting the free silver issue; he is mauling the democratic party in the face and eyes.

DEACON WHITE hit himself where he was sore.

THE REDUCTION in wages in Fall River is not explained by Mr. William McKinley in his speeches. Perhaps it is already explained in his celebrated law.

CHAUNCEY DEWEY thinks that he was followed about by a procession of 100 gondolas in Venice. They were engaged in their regular business, but Chauncey didn't know it.

DEACON WHITE's bull didn't have any horns to speak of.

"LEND us your ears," remarks a democratic editor in a Chicago republican newspaper. This editor is wise. He wants to lay in a couple of door mats for winter.

THE REPUBLICAN candidate in Massachusetts is so respectable that he won't smoke his pipe in public.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE ACTIVITY of the proselyting Mormon apostles is indicated by the expenditure for their travels back and forth across the country and the transportation of their disciples. It is estimated that two roads have earned \$200,000 from this class of travel alone within the past year. The roads are the Union Pacific and Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis. The Memphis route brings the foreigners from the southeastern Atlantic seaboard and the Union Pacific takes them from the Pacific coast to the great west. Enough proselytes pass through Kansas City, in a year, says The Times, of that city, to keep the Mormon colonies in the west ever thriving. Regularly every two weeks the converts from the old country after new flocks. They leave America in bands. About eight weeks ago one of these parties passed through Kansas City going eastward. It was composed of about seventy-five old men and women, who studiously shunned all Gentile contact. As fruit of the labor on the other side, over five thousand converts have reached Kansas City in about fifteen months. A large number of them have been converted from the ranks of the European peasant classes. The men look lazy and the women are almost beasts of burden. The elders in charge of the flocks will not permit Gentiles to talk to their charges more than is absolutely necessary.

SOME TIME ago a man in Philadelphia determined to find out what caused all the fires in the United States. It was something of an undertaking, but after months of hard work he has completed the following facts: The losses by fire during the past five years have averaged \$10,000,000 annually. The principal reported cause of fire, and the number of fires from each cause last year were as follows: Inconscientia 1,927, defective fuses 1,305, sparks from locomotives 175, matches 638, explosion of lamps 429, lanterns 439, stores 439, lightning 369, spontaneous combustion 336, forest and prairie fires 280, cigar and cigarette stumps 203, lamp and lantern accidents 238, locomotive sparks 211, and from 179, gas, the cause of 105 fires, 150, furnaces, 105, and 105, there were 4,356 fires classified as "not reported," and 2,672 as "unknown."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW publishes an article from "Old Hutch" in the current number. It is the policy of The Review not to reach out for good literature, but to secure articles from men whose names and deeds have a sort of sensational notoriety. The man who can write the best essay cannot get into this periodical, but the man who can jump from a five-story building without breaking a bone will have no difficulty in getting his work accepted.

STRAWS IN THE WIND.

The Biggest Heathen.
When the editor led the meeting he said to them: "We'll take the straws in the wind for the dying heathens' sake."
And as he pocketed the "dust,"
And rolled the dimes about,
He cried: "Dear brethren, I am just the biggest heathen out!"

"The best bill collector," writes a Georgia editor, "is a shotgun. We have the gun, and if we could only afford to buy the shells with a small sprinkling of powder, we'd have \$10 before sundown."

The Flowery Branch Journal is "holding its own" with the best of them. Editor Smith is what they call "a hustler."

A GREAT INDUCEMENT.

Investor—And you say that your town is a good one.
Real Estate Man—You're right, yes. Why, six editors lived and died here, and the last one of 'em got a free lot in the cemetery. If you'll buy a lot we'll throw in a coffin and an obituary.

Mr. Charles J. Bayne, of The Augusta Chronicle, was in the city yesterday. He is one of the bright young men of the Georgia press, and his work on The Chronicle is highly spoken of by the state press.

The poetry of The Acworth Mineral Post is always brief, breezy and to the point. Here is a sample:

"Two hearts that beat as one—
A heavy step—a care—
And when her part arrived,
One heart alone was there."

During his stay in Atlanta Editor Martin will brighten up the city with his lively letters and sparkling paragraphs.

In the Danielsville Monitor Madison county has a live and progressive newspaper. The people want the news and The Monitor gives it in first-class style.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Free Coinage, Dishonest Money, and Who Is Responsible for It.

EDITOR CONSTITUTION—Like the great body of the democratic party, I was very partial to Mr. Cleveland, and the democratic party, and the others who should be the candidate of the party in 1892. But when he wrote that letter defining his position against the free coinage of silver, I then thought the party were compelled to get another man or make the contest with a prospect of defeat.

Mr. Cleveland is a man of extreme firmness and great honesty, and it is difficult for many democrats to turn their backs on him. He has a fine record and he has been very successful in his position. He is not infallible, and we cannot, as a great party, afford to give up our judgment as to what is right and for the best simply because Mr. Cleveland differs with us. Our great democratic party, north, south, east and west, does not look solely to Wall street or to the city of New York, but to the people of the whole country. We, as a whole, cannot permit any one man to think for us or judge for us on so vital a question.

Some have made to say about "honest money." If our money is to be honest, it must be made of gold and silver, and not of paper. It must be made of the material which is the basis of all value. It must be made of the material which is the basis of all value. It must be made of the material which is the basis of all value.

to him immediately in gold coin, and kept the gold for that purpose until a few dollars of the deposit was made in a few days, and then he would be ready to pay him the balance. The entire value of his deposit, as the assay settles the value of the gold deposited; and he does not have to wait to be paid for his silver. But when the man who has the thousand dollars in silver walks into the mint, he is informed that the government is not coining silver for the people. He asks the superintendent if they will not buy his silver, and is informed that they do not buy silver, but that they have as much silver on hand as they need at that time and cannot tell you when they will want any more. The man then inquires, where can I sell my silver? I am obliged to raise money to carry on my mining business, the superintendent replies, I am sorry to say, sir, that I cannot tell you, who will buy it. The truth is, the republican party now controls the government, and they are opposed to coining silver at all, and Mr. Cleveland, now a prospective candidate of the democratic party in 1892, is opposed to free coinage of silver if not to any coining of silver at all, and there are some democrats in the city of New York as well as in the state of New York, who like the republicans, wish to kill silver entirely, and I am not certain that silver will ever be re-established, even should Mr. Cleveland be elected, and there are a few small politicians scattered about, even in the south, who speak of this silver coining as the only way to get the money out of the hands of the people, as being handicapped by the democratic platform of that state. So that should the democratic platform be adopted by Mr. Cleveland and the democrats who are ruled and controlled by him, silver will have a very hard time of it. "What will we silver miners do?" Well, I cannot tell you. Should silver be entirely reduced, which would also cause a great reduction in the amount of money in circulation among the people, and a consequent rise in the value of property, and the man with the silver turns away in despair.

It is a pity that the wise man who has destroyed the value of silver and the men who are engaged in its production, when by a different policy so great a volume could be added to the currency.

GOSSIP OF A DAY.

A young man whom everybody here knows, is just back from New York, where he spent several weeks doing the theaters and everything else in sight. He was, in days ago, to talk considerably in favor of lower prices at the theaters, and a favorite theme with him was the "admission 50 cents," which you find most prominent in the theater "bills" in the New York papers.

"I've learned better," he says now. "I've listened to this talk about prices at DeGree's, and have taken part in it, but I've learned better."

Then, continuing, he added: "That 50 cents business is all a myth. It means admission to the top gallery, nothing more than that; to get anything like a decent seat at any New York theater, you have to pay \$1.50, and if there's anything especially good, you're lucky if you get seats at \$2.50, or \$3.00 apiece after going all the rounds."

He goes on to say that the New York regular prices lower than New York prices for the same plays, but that his advanced prices for a few big attractions are also most reasonable. And another thing: No theater in the country has a finer list of attractions than DeGree's; few, if any have so fine.

That young man talks sense.

Arthur Wardle writes of the great success in the northwest of "The Lion's Mouth." Guy Carlton's masterpiece which Frederick Wardle is making a feature of this season, Wardle is fast becoming, if he is not already, a really great actor; and as the play is one of the best by any American author, the unstinted praise of the northern and western papers must be deserved.

Mr. Constantin Sternberg is now the musical lion of Philadelphia. His success in the Quaker City has been unprecedented. Recently he delivered one of his musical lectures, and the press bestowed upon him unstinted praise. Mr. Sternberg has written a letter to a friend in Atlanta in which he charmingly describes the musical production in Philadelphia, of Mascagni's opera, "Cavaleria Rusticana," which in English is "The Love for Three Oranges."

It is really the first production of this wonderful one-act opera in America. It will probably be heard in Atlanta late in the season. Mr. Sternberg has received some flattering offers to make a southern tour next December, and it is likely he will be among his Atlanta friends by Christmas.

Quite a large number of the members of the Dixie Club will give a "barbecue" to their lady friends on Tuesday, the 29th instant, at the grounds of the "Q" Club. This will be a splendid winding up of the summer season, and those who participate will have a great big time. Dinner will be served at from 3 to 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and will consist of barbecued pig, lamb, chicks, Brunswick stew and spaghetti, with suitable condiments. It will be "the" cue of the season.

Another Georgia newspaper man has come to New York to try his fortunes. Mr. Hal Moore, who has enjoyed a long and varied experience in journalism, will link his destinies with Colonel Cockerill of The Morning Advertiser. Mr. Moore is capable of doing excellent work, and will no doubt make his mark in metropolitan journalism.

Mr. Ole Bull passed through Atlanta a short while ago. Mr. Bull is the widow of the famous Norwegian violinist, and she wrote a charming biography of her husband. Mrs. Bull's son, about twenty-two years of age, inherits his father's genius, and will soon make his debut in Paris as a solo violinist.

Macoon will soon have another afternoon paper. It will be called The Evening Sun, and will be modeled after The New York Sun. The men backing it have raised all the money necessary to buy a perfecting press and a complete outfit of type. The first number will be issued about October the 15th.

A gentleman writing from Los Angeles, Cal., of a trip from Yuma, Ariz., to Los Angeles, speaks of the Sutton lake, which was but recently formed by an earthquake. He says:

"After leaving Yuma, the hottest place in the United States, the road on which I traveled runs along the side of the Colorado river for some twenty miles. The country along here is wild and picturesque. Just above Yuma is the recently formed Sutton lake, the greatest natural phenomenon of recent date. This wonder occurred at the time of the recent earthquake about three months ago. It is salt water and will be a permanent inland sea. It is many miles in length. A salt factory has been started on its banks. For many miles the ground is white with a crust of alkaline formation. This lake is a most wonderful freak of nature."

The Constitution word tournament has excited great interest among the ladies of Atlanta, many of whom worked out lists. Every one of these fair combatants, without exception, expects to win the first prize. It will be good news for them that the committee on award is nearly ready to report.

Mr. Albert Guerry, the artist, who was mentioned in these columns a few days ago, has for several years corresponded regularly with John Ruskin.

Not as Atlanta this torrid weather, nearly every city in the United States is hotter still. Away out in St. Paul there have been a number of sunstrokes within the past few days.

Rev. T. H. English, D.D., of Yorkville, S. C., was in the city yesterday. He had just returned from a meeting of missionaries in Kansas City, whither he escorted a young lady to join the party about to leave for China. Twelve young men and women of the Presbyterian church accompanied her.

Colonel George T. Barnes, Dr. DeSaunre Ford and Mr. Charles J. Bayne, of Augusta, are guests at the Kimball.

Colonel Tom Ash, of Greenville, came in last evening and was kept busy denying some of the stories Slim Whaley told on him. He is here as the advance guard of Meriwether's boom of Joe Terrell for governor.

The muscadine yield this year will be abundant. So says a countryman.

M. Hommel, the champagne manufacturer of Sandusky, O., says Georgia is the best grape producing state in the south.

The officers of the Atlanta Humane Society will prosecute several cases before Judge Thomas P. Westphal.

The technological school will open the last day of this month.

The residents of Capitol avenue are clamoring for better street car service, and doubtless President Joel Hurt, of the Consolidated, will heed their complaints.

It is said that the fees in the Ryan case will aggregate \$25,000.

A petition is being signed by citizens living in Inman Park and vicinity, asking that police protection be restored to that part of the city.

The Southern Granite Company is rushing about the work on the statue for the Grand monument, and it will all be here and be in readiness, so far as that company's part of the work is concerned, in eight days. They are working day and night on the stone.

GENERAL GEORGIA GOSSIP.

The next political campaign in Georgia will be an early and vigorous one. Already our weekly exchanges are nominating legislative candidates, which appear to be as thick as autumn leaves. If there is indeed a "harvest" of candidates, in some sections, the editors will reap a golden harvest from announcements at the standard price—\$5 each, cash in advance.

Here is a candidate for legislative honors, whose unique announcement appeared in a recent issue of The Meriwether Planter:

"I was carried to Atlanta last week under the arms of a fellow citizen, by a fellow citizen, and while there introduced three bills—two for one and one for the next time, I am in thrall for the legislature next time, and ask the support of the public."

It would seem that the Georgia moonshiner is not so efficient as he is supposed to be, but he has been in his camp where equally as fatal to his business. Recently, in Gilmer county, a thief carried off a whole distillery. It was, however, a government affair; but amateur moonshiners, in need of copper stills, are raiding the camps of their brethren in other localities, and are proving far more annoying than Uncle Sam's detectives.

The hanging of Morea Kitchen, at Savannah, had rather a queer effect on some of the prisoners in the jail. Ever since the event they have been unusually quiet, and at times a death-like silence prevails in the prison. The most peculiar effect, however, was experienced by Lucius Dotson, the negro murderer of Jeff Coates, who would doubtless be the next man to die by the rope. After the hanging was over he told one of the jail officials that he didn't want a new trial, but desired to be hanged as soon as possible, so as he could go to heaven, evidently having gotten the notion that the rope and trap-door is the most direct route to the celestial kingdom.

Many ridiculous verdicts of coroners' juries are on record, says The Savannah News, but probably there is none more so than that rendered by the jury which sat inquest upon H. J. Jones, killed by J. G. Pittman in Savannah last week. After considering the evidence for nearly half an hour the jury returned a verdict, reading:

"We, the jury, find that H. J. Jones came to his death by a knife wound in the hands of J. G. Pittman."

How one man can possibly die from the wounds of another, as the verdict certainly makes it appear, is a conundrum which probably no one can solve except the men who rendered it. No doubt the jury intended the verdict to mean that the deceased came to his death by a knife wound inflicted by Pittman, but under the peculiar wording of the coroner's jury it does not mean that. It says simply that Jones died from Pittman's wounds. The verdict deserves to be framed and placed on exhibition as a specimen of a jury's deliberations.

There is much gossip now as to the next congressman from the second district, and anything on that line is eagerly read and discussed. There will be several candidates beyond a doubt, and the most prominent of them will be a young man named W. H. Dawson for a short while last Saturday. It was Hon. C. B. Wooten, of Calhoun. Of his visit The Dawson News says:

Colonel Wooten was here on legal business, and when approached by The News refused to say anything about it. He said that it was too early to begin the campaign and ended the interview with the significant remark: "I will be in the race at the proper time, and in to win."

Colonel Wooten possesses decided ability, and is considered one of the strongest men in the west Georgia.

"He is known throughout the entire district as a able man, and about Dawson's well-known and popular citizen, Judge Jim Guerry, decide to also contest for the prize, there will indeed be lively times in the old second district. Colonel Wooten has given assurances of support by all who approached him, among them a number of alienation. One of the latter said to him: 'Colonel, how do you stand on the Ocala platform, which you know, embraces all the demands of the farmer?'

Colonel Wooten replied: 'I know of but two platforms to which my allegiance has been demanded—one is the republican, the other the democratic platform. I know that I am a democrat, and will ever be. If you mean by the Ocala platform that I am to place myself in any one faction in opposition to the democratic party, I will not do so. I will place myself with the democratic party, and I will be in the race at the proper time, and in to win.'

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A TALKING SESSION.

The City Council's Adjourned Meeting Yesterday Afternoon.

FORSYTH STREET MATTER SETTLED.

The Election Managers Chosen—Mayor Hemphill's Veto Goes Over to the Next Meeting.

The called meeting of the general council yesterday afternoon was wholly devoid of sessions. All the members, save Councilman Kinyon, were present. The meeting had been called for the purpose of disposing of some unfinished business as could not be reached last Monday, and of deciding who should get the contract for the work on the Forsyth street bridge.

Managers of election for all the wards were elected.

Mayor Hemphill's messages approving the action of the council in granting three liquor licenses and vetoing the ten beer licenses granted at the last meeting, were received. The message approving the liquor licenses was received as information and placed on the minutes. The message containing the veto was sent over to the next regular meeting.

Several trivial matters elicited a good deal of discussion, and consumed a good deal of time and came to naught.

The Forsyth Street Bridge.

Councilman Turner said he believed that the meeting was for the purpose of taking up unfinished business and the Forsyth street matter. He expressed a wish that the latter would be given precedence of all other matters, because a representative of the Phoenix Bridge Company was present and would be called upon to leave Atlanta at 4 o'clock. He asked permission to make an immediate report. "I have," said he, "two reports to submit—one relating to the bid for stone work, and the other for the bridge proper. We now have on hand \$34,968. We will owe in a very short time some fifteen hundred dollars. After this is paid there will be left about thirty-three thousand dollars."

In behalf of the joint committee, to whom was referred the bridge bids, Councilman Turner submitted the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the joint committees of the bridge committee, and the committee on finance, recommend to the general council that they accept the bid of Will R. Maher for the masonry, etc., of the Forsyth street bridge at the price of \$15,953.75, provided said Maher will agree to allow the city to accept his bid of \$12,100 whenever said city shall determine to build said bridge with rock walls, drives, etc.; provided further, said Maher enter into a contract to do said work strictly in accordance with the plans and specifications in office of city engineer, and give bond as required.

This was also adopted unanimously:

"Be it resolved, That the joint committee composed of the finance and bridge committees in joint session, do recommend that the mayor and general council accept so much of the bid of the Phoenix Bridge Company for the metal work of the proposed bridge over the railroad tracks on Forsyth street, as per plans and specifications for said bridge, as shall amount to \$16,000; said portions to be such as are first needed, and to be judged of by the city engineer. Provided, said Phoenix Bridge Company shall, before the acceptance of such part of the bid, afterward enter into an obligation, with satisfactory bond, to be adjudged of by the mayor, to further contract, at the option of said mayor and general council of 1902 or 1903, for the completion of said bridge, according to the plans and specifications, for the further sum of \$75,400—being the balance of the present bid of said company, dated August 15, 1901, or the \$16,000, hereby recommended to be accepted."

Opposed to Street Music.

The following resolution, introduced by Alderman Reinhardt, was productive of a short debate:

That it shall be unlawful for any person to sing or play upon musical instruments, or talk or speak in a noisy or boisterous manner to drum up customers or crowds upon the sidewalks or streets of Atlanta, the same being a nuisance. All persons violating the above sections, upon conviction before the recorder, shall be fined not more than \$100 or thirty days in the chainage, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

"I don't know that I am in favor of that resolution," said Councilman Huley. "It may happen that I will have to make another speech some time at the artesian well, and I don't want to be curbed by any such prohibitory law against speech. No, I think I shall vote against it."

The gentleman wholly misunderstands the purpose of my resolution," remarked Alderman Reinhardt. It is aimed at a class of noisy fakirs and drummers for trade who take possession of the sidewalks and streets and become actual nuisances.

"Does it apply to the salvation army?" asked one of the members, laughingly.

"It does not," answered Mr. Reinhardt.

"I am opposed to it," Mr. King said. "I do not see the use of such a law. I don't think Atlanta ought to become too straight-laced in such matters."

Mr. McBride moved to lay the matter on the table.

The vote was taken with this result: Yes, 7; nays, 8.

Mr. Woodward moved to refer the matter to the ordinance committee—yeas, 9; nays, 7.

A Weighty Question.

Alderman Woodward made a report of an amended ordinance relative to the public scales. It was debated for nearly an hour, a great deal of eloquence being wasted. Finally, after nearly all the members had expressed their views, the ordinance was recommended.

To Act for the Recorder.

Mr. Broyles introduced a resolution that, in the event of the sickness of the recorder, any member of the council designated by the mayor could act in his stead. This was referred to the committee on ordinances.

Election Managers.

Alderman Rice said that he observed that the mayor was present, and he thought the council ought to go into an election of managers of election. This should have been done long ago, he said.

Mr. Hendrix moved that the election should take place one ward at a time, and this suggestion was agreed to.

At this juncture Mayor Hemphill took the chair.

"The managers we elect," said Mayor Hemphill, "will hold over till next July."

The following were elected without opposition:

First Ward—M. P. Camp, W. H. West and Mike Bloom.

Second Ward—John C. Rodgers, L. P. Sawell and W. E. Johnston.

Third Ward—T. E. Collier, W. E. Anderson and George S. Cassin.

Fourth Ward—J. E. Williams, C. K. Buzbee and J. W. Wade.

Fifth Ward—James Bell, E. C. Konts and John Elsworth.

Sixth Ward—E. A. Robinson, John Gatlin and J. Bridge, Jr.

The Elephant and Camels.

Mr. Broyles offered a resolution that the part commissioners be authorized to lend to the Piedmont exposition the elephant and the two camels at Grant park, provided the exposition company would guarantee their safe

keeping and return them in good order. This was referred to the committee on ordinances.

Policemen's Uniforms.

Mr. Woodward presented an ordinance relative to policemen's uniforms, and Mr. Hendrix proposed to amend it by inserting a section which will allow every policeman to buy his own uniform, giving him a credit of one day for that purpose. After a brief interchange of views the matter was left just as it was, and the order was recommitted.

The Beer and Whisky Licenses.

A message came from Mayor Hemphill stating that he had approved the following whisky licenses:

E. A. Gerson, No. 99 West Peters street.

E. A. Franklin, No. 101 West Peters street.

And S. A. McDonald's petition of extension of his license to sell whisky on West Peters street.

A message was received from Mayor Hemphill vetoing the ten beer licenses, which were granted by the council last Monday.

The following are the licenses referred to:

W. H. Fulton, No. 200 West Peters street.

L. Trotziers, No. 505 Marietta street.

John M. Hale, No. 304 Marietta street.

George Lawrence, No. 509 Marietta street.

W. D. Maner, 227 West Simpson street.

James Hughes, No. 556 Decatur street.

T. A. Conger, No. 502 Decatur street.

William Wolpert, No. 127 West Mitchell street.

John C. Beers, No. 238 Decatur street.

This is the second time Mayor Hemphill has vetoed these same licenses.

In his message the mayor stated that the same reasons which caused him to veto these licenses in the first instance influenced him to veto them this time.

Mr. Hendrix moved that the mayor's message be spread on the minutes.

Before this motion was put, Mr. Woodward moved that the veto be not sustained.

Mr. Middlebrook—I am undecided whether or not we can act on this veto at this meeting, since this is an adjourned and not a regular meeting.

The city attorney was asked to decide the question, and he thought the message was not properly before the body, and could not be acted on.

Mr. McBride said: "I really think the matter is not properly before the council, for this is a continuation of the last regular meeting. I shall, therefore, move to lay the message on the table till the next meeting. Of course, I know how I shall vote on the question when it comes before us, and I am not disposed to shirk the responsibility of my vote, but I deplore the issue has been sprung at this meeting. I was very much in hopes that we could avoid any issue of this sort. We have got along very smoothly thus far, and I trust the matter will go over."

Clerk Woodward stated that he had received the message from Mayor Hemphill with the request that it be presented to the council at the present meeting.

Mr. Huley thought the message ought to go over to the next regular meeting. The chairman ruled that he was right, and the matter was disposed of. It will come up at the next meeting.

Protecting Taxpayers.

Alderman Woodward introduced the following resolution, which was referred to the ordinance committee:

Whereas, It having come to the knowledge of members of this general council that certain members of the general council of this city on last Saturday for the purpose of electing officers who had no right to be elected, were paying their taxes, and

Whereas, We recognize that public officers are the servants of the people and not their masters, and should be ever courteous and attentive to the needs of the public who contribute their money to the public good; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the police committee is hereby authorized to instruct the police to arrest and to hear any complaints of improper treatment given by any official of this city while in the discharge of their duty as public servants, and to report their findings at the next regular meeting of this general council.

Henry Matters.

Mr. Rice introduced his resolution, already published in THE CONSTITUTION, relative to the purchase of or renting of a suitable building for the city.

He said he believed that the county courthouse could be leased for a term of years at a very low rental or it could be bought cheap and on long time.

Mr. Hendrix said he thought Atlanta was bigger than Fulton county, and if that building was not good enough for the county, surely it would not do for the city.

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WILL TAKE A HAND.

The State of Georgia Will Take a Hand in the Depot Muddle.

THE INJUNCTION CASE SET FOR TODAY.

The Georgia, Carolina and Northern Depot—The Boycotted Railroad. News in General.

The state of Georgia will take a hand in the depot muddle today.

And its interference will give an entirely different aspect to the case.

The injunction suit has been postponed until today, and this morning it will be called before Judge Marshall J. Clarke.

When it is sounded, Messrs. Glenn and Slaton will announce ready for the Western and Atlantic.

Assistant Attorney General William A. Little will be present and will present a bill of injunctions, for the state against the East Tennessee road.

The bill will cite that the property upon which the depot building stands, and the property where the East Tennessee now put off and take on their passengers, is the property of the state of Georgia, and has been leased to the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway.

The said Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway desired to be put in possession of said property, and the state prays that the East Tennessee road be enjoined from the further use of this property.

Whether Messrs. Dorsey, Brewster & Howell, the East Tennessee road's attorneys, will ask for further postponement of the case is not known.

Colonel Dorsey said yesterday that he was awaiting advice from New York.

President J. W. Thomas, of the Nashville Chattanooga and St. Louis road, was in Atlanta yesterday, on business pertaining to the depot settlement.

He held a long conference with his attorneys, and exchanged views with them about the best way to settle the depot muddle.

He also called on Assistant Attorney General Little, at the capitol, and asked that the leases of the Western and Atlantic be put in possession of the depot property.

As an outcome of that interview, Judge Little yesterday afternoon drew up the bill which will be presented to Judge Clarke today when the injunction case is called.

If the case goes to trial it will be a test case, and on the final result of it the right of all the other roads to enter the depot depends.

If it is decided that the East Tennessee is intruding on the property leased by the state to the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, then President Thomas will demand the other roads to pay up or get out of the depot.

It is expected, however, by both sides, that the case will again be postponed today and a settlement will be made next week.

President Thomas was seen by a Constitution reporter while he was in the city.

"Mr. Calhoun was expected to be back today," said he, "but he has not come. I am informed that he will be back Monday, and after his return I will come to Atlanta and see Mr. Calhoun, and the matter, I think, will be settled."

"Will the injunction case be tried tomorrow?" he was asked.

"I cannot say as to that. Our side is ready for trial, but the East Tennessee may wish a further postponement. The CONSTITUTION was correct this morning in saying that I would do nothing until after I had consulted with Mr. Calhoun."

Mr. Thomas stated further that the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis had offered to settle the matter for \$25,000, to be paid annually by the other roads, instead of \$28,000.

The following special was received from New York last night in regard to the matter: New York, September 25.—The question of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis road's use of the depot at Atlanta will not be settled until some time next week. Mr. Pat Calhoun leaves for Atlanta tonight, and will have a conference with President Thomas there one day next week.

At that conference they will decide the depot matter. If the terms are not agreed upon, it is probable the East Tennessee road will get into the depot. Mr. Calhoun said to your correspondent today that the matter had been left to President Thomas and himself to settle.

President Thomas and Mr. Calhoun both say there is no foundation for the rumor that Sol Haas, traffic manager of the Richmond Terminal, was to be made vice president of the company. They had not heard the rumor until it was reported, and they cannot imagine how it originated.

The Georgia, Carolina and Northern Depot.

The Georgia, Carolina and Northern will not be let into the depot until the muddle is cleared up.

It is rumored that the enterprising gentlemen at the helm of that new line have already fixed upon a site for a depot of their own.

Several years ago the enterprising gentlemen entering here decided to build a belt line completely circling the city and touching the different roads at points about a mile or so from the city.

A right of way was purchased for this purpose and the line was built from the Western and Atlantic to the Richmond and Danville and then for some reason the project was abandoned.

The right of way from the Richmond and Danville extending around the eastern and southern portions of the city is now owned by the Atlanta Real Estate Company.

Rumor has it that the Georgia, Carolina and Northern has been looking at this property with a view to purchasing it, by which to enter the city.

It has been given out all along that the Georgia, Carolina and Northern would come over the Georgia road from Kirkwood into the depot.

It is learned that it will only come over the Georgia road to a point just west of Oakland cemetery, where the old right of way purchased by the Atlanta Real Estate Company, a portion of that up to King street, near the Ballard transfer stables, where their depot will be built.

The property for the depot building has already been purchased.

As the building of the road is almost completed, it will not be long before the depot will be built.

The Macon and Atlantic.

One million dollars.

That's what's wanted to complete the Macon and Atlantic railway, and day by day the prospects are getting gloomier for the raising of that amount.

It is said that in addition to not having any money to complete the road, with that the road is badly in debt.

Messrs. Strong & McKee, the contractors who have been at work on the road, have claim on the road for \$35,000. This and much more must be paid before work can commence.

The only hope for the road to be built by the present company is in Mr. Sparks. It is believed that he can raise sufficient money in New York to start the work. If this is not done the road will have to be sold out and built by other parties.

That Boycott!

The Georgia Southern and Florida has got the contract for hauling the south Florida mail, despite the boycott.

By this change the Florida mail will reach Atlanta twelve hours earlier.

The following letter has been received by Superintendent Hoge, of the Georgia Southern and Florida:

ATLANTA, Ga., September 19.—S. C. Hoge, Superintendent, Macon, Ga.—Sir: I have this day instructed the train No. 4, mail for Macon, and the Atlanta, Macon and Montgomery railway postoffice train, to this line to be to be sent to the depot to the clerk on Central railroad train, No. 12. Superintendent Railway Mail Service.

Railroad Sparks.

Mr. T. A. Bosley, formerly freight agent of the East Tennessee road in this city, has been appointed contracting freight agent of that road at Atlanta.

Mr. W. A. Wiggins, of Chattanooga, Tenn., traveling passenger agent of the Chicago, Hamilton and Dayton, was in Atlanta yesterday.

S. C. Boyce, of Jacksonville, commercial agent of the East Tennessee, passed through the city last night accompanied by his wife on route home, after a pleasant visit north.

Last Sunday was such a nice warm day that many sighed because the train to Lithia Springs had been taken off. They wanted it put on again tomorrow, but the superintendent asks

IN THE HOUSE.

Who Carry Long-Range Guns Must Give Bond.

RAILROAD COMMISSION BILL

Defeated After Some Controversy. The Other Matters Considered in the House.

To have the railroad commissioners elected by the people.

To reduce the salary of that office from \$1,000 to \$2,000.

That was the two-fold object of a bill that came up yesterday in the house on its final reading.

The author was Mr. Harris, of Calhoun, the member who figured in a recent newspaper controversy with Rev. Sam Small.

Mr. Harris opened the fight with an argument for his bill.

Mr. Gilbert, of Muscogee, moved to indefinitely postpone.

So did Dr. Chappell, of Laurens.

So did Mr. Tatum, of DeKalb.

"If the railroad bill," Mr. Norman, of Liberty, asked Mr. Tatum, "could they not by voting their employees and agents and getting a small part of the general white vote, and by buying the negro vote, threaten, and perhaps overcome, the democratic party in Georgia?"

Mr. Tatum, who lives in the mountain country, didn't think so.

Mr. Smith, of Decatur, was in favor of having the commissioners elected by the people, but was opposed to cutting the salary.

Mr. Twitty, of Jackson, spoke against the bill.

Mr. Berner, of Monroe, argued in opposition to the measure.

Mr. Hartridge, of Chatham, spoke for it.

The twenty minutes allowed the friends of the measure after the call of the previous question, were taken up by the author, Mr. Lewis, of Hancock, and Mr. Sibbey, of Cobb.

Ten minutes of the committee's time—to sustain the adverse report—was allowed to Mr. Fleming. His speech was an able and eloquent one.

"If the bill passes," he argued, "one of two things will happen—there will be a conflict between the railroads and the people, or there will be no such conflict because the people are so stupid about it. The latter alternative is obviously a dangerous one to the people. The former is dangerous to the people and to the railroads—dangerous to the railroads should the people win after a conflict, and dangerous to the people should the railroads win, because in either case the sentiment of the commission would be prejudiced and extreme. We would no longer have a commission representing the railroads and the people, but a commission representing one as against the other, and we cannot be certain which side they would represent."

Mr. Wheeler, of Walker, had the next five minutes. He made the point that if there was any danger of the governor appointing the wrong man, that the democratic state convention could nominate the commissioners.

The last five minutes were allowed Mr. Berner, of Monroe. He used it with telling effect. The vote was then had on the motion to indefinitely postpone.

The yeas were 68; the nays 57. That kills the bill.

A Bond for Carrying Winchester Rifles.

The only other bill passed yesterday was that by Dr. Mattox, of Clinch.

It is "to prescribe the conditions under which a certain class of firearms may be carried, to provide a license for the same," etc.

This applies to people who carry Winchester rifles and other repeating long-range guns.

The law is needed particularly, it is stated, in South Georgia, where a large percentage of the population is made up of homeless and desperate negroes.

The adverse report of the committee was disagreed to.

The bill then passed, 97 to 11.

Touching the Common School Fund.

Mr. Huff's bill to amend the general appropriation act—so as to strike out that paragraph appropriating to the common schools the tax on all the property in excess of \$415,000, for 1891 and 1892—was taken up.

Mr. Reid, of Putnam, opposed it, being opposed to any measure that reduced the common school fund.

Mr. Huff replied that the money taken from the fund in this way would be replaced, and probably more than replaced, by the increase in the liquor tax.

Mr. Huff's object, as chairman of the finance committee, was simply to amend the bill.

The change made was in the nature of a compromise offered to the opponents of the measure—that is, to let the act remain unchanged for 1892, so that the proposed change would apply only to 1891.

Boileau's Bill.

The "boycott bill" by Boileau, of Bibb, was introduced yesterday. The bill provides that it shall be unlawful for any railroad company having an office or agency within the state of Georgia to refuse to put on sale or to refuse to sell any ticket of any other road with which the same may be directly or indirectly connected, at the price or rate fixed by the railroad commission of this state for passage over lines of such connecting roads, less such amount as may be directed to be deducted from such rate by any one or more of such connecting lines; and it shall be unlawful, after the sale of such ticket, to refuse to issue check or checks for baggage over such connecting lines and upon such tickets to the extent that the baggage may be allowed to be checked under the ordinary rules and regulations of said company.

Section 2 provides that it shall be unlawful for any railroad company operating or doing business wholly or partly within this state to refuse to put on sale with the agents of any other road where it may be directly or indirectly connected, tickets for any point upon its line of road, or to refuse to receive such tickets for passage over its line, or to refuse to receive and transport baggage which may be checked upon said tickets as sold; provided that any railroad company so placing its tickets upon sale with any other railroad company may demand a reasonable deposit of money or other reasonable security to recover the price of such tickets so placed on sale, and may demand from time to time such renewal of such deposits or other security as will protect it from any loss by reason of the amounts received from the sale of such tickets.

The third section provides that for every violation of any of the provisions of the act, the railroad company which shall, by itself or its agent, be guilty of such violation, shall be subject to a penalty of \$1,000, which may be recovered in any superior court or county court of the county of this state in which such violation may occur, where suit may be brought by the railroad company whose road may be discriminated against, or by the person offering to buy a ticket over such road, and such penalty may be recovered by each of said parties, and recovery by one shall not be a bar to recovery by the other.

Section four repeals conflicting laws.

Two bills by Mr. Huff.

Only three other bills were introduced—two of them by Mr. Huff. They are:

A bill to regulate corporation engaged

THE SENATE'S WORK.

The Fertilizer Bill Was Passed at Yesterday's Session.

OTHER MATTERS IT CONSIDERED.

A Number of Local Bills Were Passed. The Day in the Upper House. Senate Notes.

The senate passed the bill "to amend, revise and consolidate the laws governing the inspection, analysis and sale of commercial fertilizers, chemicals and cotton seed meal in the state of Georgia."

The bill provides that all manufacturers or dealers in fertilizers shall file with the commissioner of agriculture the name of each brand of fertilizer, together with the name of the manufacturer, the place where manufactured, and also the guaranteed analysis thereof, and if the same fertilizer is sold under different names, said facts shall be so stated, and the different brands that are identical shall be named.

It also orders the commissioner of agriculture to forbid the sale of any acid phosphate which contains less than 10 per centum of available phosphoric acid.

Any acid phosphate with potash which contains a sum total of less than 10 per centum of available phosphoric acid and potash, when the per cent of the two are added together.

Any acid phosphate with ammonia which contains a sum total of less than 10 per centum of available phosphoric acid and ammonia, when the per cent of the two are added together.

Any acid phosphate with ammonia and potash which contains a sum total of less than 10 per centum of available phosphoric acid, ammonia and potash, when the per cent of the three are added together.

Also to forbid the sale of all cottonseed meal which is shown by official analysis to contain less than 75 per centum of ammonia.

Senator Cabanis introduced a bill to provide for the honorable retirement from service of commissioned officers of the Georgia volunteers.

The tax bill was taken up. Senator Terrell made a short statement urging the senate to pass the bill at once, in order that the tax collectors might get to work by the 1st of October. The bill passed without debate.

The Rome police commission bill was then taken up. It caused a vigorous debate for a while. The bill that was passed, however, provided that the people of Rome should have a commission if by vote they desired it. The senate substitute provided for the commission and named the commissioners.

Senators Irvine and Glenn spoke at length for the senate substitute but Senator Cabanis opposed it at the request of the Floyd representatives.

After an hour's debate the bill was laid on the table.

Bills Passed by the Senate.

To incorporate the Woodbury Banking Company, of Woodbury, Ga.

To amend the charter of Madison.

To incorporate the town of Rocky Mount, Meriwether county.

To change the manner of electing commissioners of roads and revenues.

To change the time of holding the superior court of Burke county.

To amend the charter of the Indian Springs Railroad Company.

To change the time of Baldwin superior court.

To authorize the judge of the county court of Wilkes county to purchase certain volumes of the supreme court reports.

To prevent persons from bathing in the Ocmulgee river within a certain distance of Reservoir No. 1.

To incorporate the McRae, Ocoila and Southwestern railroad.

To change the term of Morgan superior court.

To incorporate the town of Trenton.

To change the corporate limits of the town of Waynesboro.

To pay the county commissioners of Lowndes county \$25.00 each.

To amend the charter of Blue Ridge.

To incorporate the town of Geneva, Talbot county.

To prevent making public roads through the cemeteries of Bibb county.

To incorporate the town of Wadley, in Jefferson county.

To prevent the sale of "biters" in Wayne county.

To abolish the board of county commissioners of Bryan county.

To create the office of solicitor of the county court of Wilcox county.

To amend the charter of Morganton.

To provide for registration in Campbell county.

To create the office of county solicitor of Wayne county.

To incorporate the Stephens Industrial Society of this state.

To establish a system of public school for Fort Valley.

To incorporate the town of Sycamore in Irwin county.

To incorporate the bank of Statesboro.

To incorporate the Mutual Building and Loan Association of Macon.

To create the office of city recorder of Rome.

STILSON, JEWELER.

38 WHITEHALL ST. Reliable Goods. Fair Dealing. Bottom Prices.

GET YOUR BLANK BOOKS, LEDGERS PRINTING

JAS. P. HARRISON & CO., (NEW FRANKLIN PUBLISHING HOUSE) State Printers, Atlanta, Ga. Consult them before placing your orders.

THE DRESDEN

Our retail department has been moved into the new J. M. High Building, on Whitehall street.

Our display is yet incomplete, and is not near what it will be in the near future, still our friends and customers are invited to look and judge from present appearances what they will have to expect hereafter. Due notice will be given of our opening day. We continue at our old stand to sell the wholesale trade, including hotel, restaurant and bar trade. We have full lines in all of them.

MUELLER & KOEMPEL,

2 SOUTH PRYOR.

Opposite Kimball House.

Richmond and Danville R. R. Company.

OFFICE OF GENERAL MANAGER.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 1, 1891.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY \$10,000 FOR THE

arrest and conviction of the person or persons who removed the rail from the track of the Western North Carolina railroad, near Boston's Bridge, Iredell county, North Carolina, on the night of Wednesday, August 28, 1891.

W. B. GREEN, General Manager Richmond and Danville Railroad Company.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JAMES K. HINES & FELDER, (Late Judge Sup. Court Mid. Ct.) Attorneys at Law, Room 31, Fitten Building, Atlanta, Ga.

A. HAYGOOD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office 17½ Peachtree st., Atlanta, Ga.

CHARLES W. SEIDELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Room 1, 34 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

DANIEL W. ROUNTREE, DOUGLASS AT LAW, 47½ Gate City Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Telephone 1034. Georgia reports bought, sold and exchanged.

JOHN W. AVERY, Attorney at Law, Office: 24 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga. Special attention given to the collection of claims.

B. H. & C. D. HILL, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Rooms 14, 15 and 16, Old Capitol, Telephone 432.

ERNEST C. KONTZ, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Room 43 Gate City Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga.

T. H. HUIZZA, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, 2½ Marietta Street, over Jacobs' Pharmacy. Hours, 10 to 4 to 7 to 10.

G. L. NORMAN, Architect, Old Capitol Building, Atlanta, Ga.

D. R. JOHN E. WOODWARD, DENTIST, Rooms, 12 and 13 Old Capitol 2d floor.

HUGH V. WASHINGTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Macon, Ga. Special attention to commercial claims, damages, corporation, laws and matters of real estate in state and federal courts.

MRS. ROSA P. MONNISH, M. D., and Dr. W. A. Monnish, Private sanitarium for the cure of diseases of women. Ladies accommodated during pregnancy and confinement. Office (near Peachtree, Forsyth and Church streets, Atlanta, Ga.

ATTORNEYS.

LESLIE & RUNGE, ARCHITECTS, Room 41, Old Capitol Building, Atlanta, Ga.

R. O. LOVELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Will practice in State and Federal Courts.

L. A. WHEELER & W. T. DOWNING, ARCHITECTS, ATLANTA, GA. Office fourth floor Chamberlain & Boynton building, corner Whitehall and Hunter streets. Take elevator.

EVANSVILLE ROUTE 26 HOURS AND 50 MINUTES.

ATLANTA TO CHICAGO.

Solid trains to Nashville, and Pullman Vestibule Train of Day Coaches, Parlor, Sleeping and Dining Cars, Nashville to Chicago. Union Depots, Quickest Time. Ask your tickets via

WESTERN & ATLANTIC RAILROAD—AND THE

EVANSVILLE ROUTE.

FOR MEN ONLY!

VIGOR FOR LOSS OF FATIGUE, WEAKNESS, STRENGTH

WILLIAM W. WATKINS

WATKINS' VIGOR

WATKINS' VIGOR

WATKINS' VIGOR

AN IMMENSE SUCCESS FALL CLOTHING!

We have fitted up with great care the best arranged and best lighted Boys' and Children's department in Atlanta. We are thoroughly equipped for the fall trade. This department is a store in itself. Everything for the boys and children in suits, in extra Pants, Hats, Caps, Waists, etc. Every lady in Atlanta is invited to call and examine our stock. We assure you we can please you.

GEORGE MUSE & CO.,

38 Whitehall Street.

INSTRUCTION.

CRICHTON'S SCHOOL

SHORTHAND

Occupies the entire second floor at 49 Whitehall St., Atlanta.

We teach the simplest as well as the most legible system of shorthand ever written. In fact, the system is so simple that it can be taught successfully.

BY MAIL. and we make a specialty of giving lessons in this way to persons who cannot come to Atlanta. Illustrated catalogue, also a little book, giving much valuable information concerning shorthand, its uses, etc., will be mailed free by

Crichton's School

SOUTHERN SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND,

20 E. Hunter St., Atlanta, Ga. Telephone 528.

Best equipped school in the South. Over 600 graduates in positions. Endorsed by the leading official reporters and business men of the country. Out of 28 in Michigan, 25 are reported by the system we teach. Out of 28 shorthand writers in Atlanta, 25 are graduates. Now is the time to enter. Send for our large illustrated catalogue and book of testimonials. Lessons given by mail also.

A. C. BRISCOE, Asst. Manager.

L. W. ARNOLD, Manager.

MISS ALICE TULLER, Typist.

A Select School for Girls.

MRS. G. H. DEJARNETTE, Prin'l.

MISS MINNA FISCHER, FRENCH and GERMAN, Miss L. C. Beard, Kindergarten; Music Department under the able management of Miss Emma Hahn. The Bertrix system of teaching French and German will be continued. Monthly lectures on Physics by Dr. I. S. Hopkins. School opens September 7th.

NEW YORK MILITARY ACADEMY.

Col. C. J. WRIGHT, B.S., A.M., Cornwall, N. Y.

Nyack-on-Hudson—Boarding school for 25 boys, 12 to 18 years. Terms \$500. Address: Imogene Berthoff, Principal. August 28—30.

School of History, Literature and English

NO. 73½ WHITEHALL STREET.

MISS BUNNIE LOVE, Teacher.

Ladies class—10 to 12 a. m., daily. Children's class—3 to 5 p. m., two days per week. Terms exceedingly liberal. Sept 21st

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE

OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

The second term of this academic year begins first Monday in July and closes third Wednesday in August. Col. D. F. BOYD, Supt. Post-Office, FARMDALE, KY. June—dine Tues thurs sat wkly

LUTHERVILLE SEMINARY,

(New building) for young ladies. \$25 per year. 20th year. Modern conveniences, large campus, full faculty, thorough training, home comforts. Send for catalogue.

Rev. J. H. TURNER, A.M., Principal.

Lutherville, Md.

Notre Dame of Maryland.

Collegiate Institute for Young Ladies and Preparatory School for Little Girls, conducted by the School Sisters of Notre Dame, EMERY, O., near Baltimore, Md. July 15 2nd sat mon wed

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE OF KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY

—LEXINGTON, KY.—

"Champion and Best Business College in the World." Highest Award at World's Exposition. 10,000 Graduates in Business. 15 students employed. Cost of Business Course, including Tuition, Stationery and Board, about \$90. Secure your Free Catalogue and Testimonials. No money. Enter now. Graduates successful. Special departments for ladies. New buildings in attractive location. Free catalogue. WILBUR R. SMITH, Pres't, LEXINGTON, KY.

Today our new Fall and Winter Suits are at your service, from \$7.50 to \$28 per Suit.

Our Boys' and Children's Suits, late styles and good quality, from \$2.50 to \$10 per suit.

Fall Overcoats for Men and youths at \$8 to \$24. Our

Merchant Tailoring Department contains all the latest novelties.

Suits from \$25 to \$60.

JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO.,

41 Whitehall Street.

ATLANTA TRUNK FACTORY.

The store today is alive with helps for tourists. A sort of congress of things for travel. Traveling is an art—perhaps a science. Are you called to solve the vital question of Value or Trunk? Here are hints of the elegance and cheapness of the stock:

Fine Sole Leather Club Bags reduced from \$3 to \$1.50.

Sole Leather Cabinet Bags reduced from \$5 to \$2.50.

Sole Leather 18-inch Valises reduced from \$4 to \$2.

Handsome Bridal Trunks reduced from \$15 to \$10.

Your life is scant unless you have the needed Grip for a night out of town, or to carry the usual incidents required during a ride on boat or train.

Lieberman & Kanfmann,

92-94 Whitehall Street.

JOSEPH THOMPSON

21 and 23 Kimball House, Decatur St.

Has in stock the finest assortment of 12-year-old

KENTUCKY WHISKIES

in the state, consisting of the following brands:

O. F. C., Hanning, Wm. Tarr,

Belmont, Henry Clay, Old

Crow, Sovereign.

Blackberry Brandy made of the finest imported French brandy and native blackberries.

Pure Old Blackberry Wine made in North Georgia.

Sole Agents for Imperial, Anheuser and Tannhauser Beers.

Orders solicited and promptly filled.

MONON ROUTE

Are you going to Chicago, or any point in the northwest via Chicago? If so, take the ticket agent for tickets via Louisville, or via Cincinnati and Indianapolis. Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and Monon positively the

OUT TO WESTVIEW

The Electric Cars Will Go by the First of January.

THAT HAS BEEN DEFINITELY SETTLED.

Permission Granted by the County Commissioners—The Route by Nelson Bridge, Tattal and Hunter.

Another extension. The county commissioners have granted permission and the Broad street electric line will be extended to Westview cemetery.

A large force of hands is already at work on Broad street, and the line is expected to be built and electrically equipped to Toland's store Westview, by the first of January.

Mr. Joel Hurt said last night that the line would follow the present route of the horse cars over Nelson street bridge, and from there would go by either Nelson street or Mitchell street to Tattal, and on Tattal to West Mitchell street, thence over the hill by the Atlanta university to Toland's store. The total distance is something over three miles, and the line will develop a fine territory, as well as a very large one.

When this West Hunter street line reaches Toland's store at Westview it will be only about a mile from the terminus of the West End electric line at Holderness street. Mr. Hurt was asked whether this gap would be filled and the connection made so as to go out by either route or return by the other.

"Not now," said he. "We may do so later, but there is no necessity for it at present."

"What other extensions are you to make now?"

"We are building a double track on the Boulevard from Ponce de Leon avenue to Piedmont park. That completes our double track to the exposition grounds. One track is on the Boulevard from Edgewood avenue to Jackson street from Edgewood avenue to Ponce de Leon avenue, and thence to the Boulevard, from where the double track begins to the park. We are also going to extend the West Peachtree line."

A COTTON COMPRESS

That Is Cheap and Does the Work—Made at the Technological School.

Mr. C. G. Wilson, of Millersville, is the inventor of a cotton compress that is cheap and does the work with little power.

The invention was patented some time ago, and the first machine has just been finished. Mr. George D. Crawford graduated at the Technological school last summer, and, becoming impressed with the invention, bought an interest in it.

During the summer he, with Professor J. S. Coon, Superintendent of the Cassidy and Mr. J. L. Moore, has been at work, and a few days since the first machine was turned out.

Yesterday a bale of cotton was borrowed and a test made. Everything worked perfectly and the bale was easily compressed to fourteen inches, with six-horse power.

The press is cheap and the work is done by means of a band from an engine that turns the wheels, through up the levers and compresses the cotton. An immense pressure is gotten, and with a small machine and little cost.

The test was perfectly satisfactory, and other presses will be turned out at once. One will be on exhibition at the Piedmont exposition.

The invention is such that every little town and village can have one, compress the cotton in the vicinity, and save freight by so doing. It is a valuable invention, and will be the great saving for the smaller towns in the south.

FUNERAL OF MRS. MCCONELL

She Is Laid to Rest at Oakland Yesterday Afternoon.

The funeral of Mrs. William McConell occurred yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from her late residence, 9 Park place. The services were attended by very many sorrowing friends, who had known and esteemed her as a woman of the purest character. Rev. J. W. White and Rev. G. B. Strickler officiated at the funeral.

Seven grandsons of Mrs. McConell acted as pallbearers. They were: Messrs. Charles Seiple, G. H. Tanner, Ben Carlton, Harry White, Alexander White, John White, and Ed Murphy. The interment was at Oakland.

"Why, now I can't get enough to eat," says one lady who formerly had no appetite, but took Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Calligraph Writing Machine is the best for manufacturing and for speed.

Mrs. Demore's Portfolio of Fashions and what to wear for the fall and winter of 1901 and '02. Price, 25 cents; by mail, 30 cents. For sale by John M. Miller, Marietta street, opera house block.

Be sure and use Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for your children while teething; 25 cents.

Alabama Reports.

Reprinted, large, new type, annotated to date, corrected and greatly improved; full law binding. The first fifteen volumes of this excellent set of reports are now in print. The first ten ready for delivery. The publication will be pushed rapidly to completion at the rate of four to five volumes per month. The present undertaking will include every case from Minor to 48 Alabama reports. Until November 1st next subscriptions will be received at the popular price of \$3 per volume. The regular edition has the first 10 bound in 8 volumes. For \$2.50 per volume each of these volumes will be bound separate. Address Constitution Job Office.

Diamonds and watches are our specialties and we have what you wish in that line. Moler & Berke, 25 Whitehall st.

REDUCTION SALE.

Ten and Dinner Sets, Glassware and Everything in the Crockery Line.

The fall season is upon us, and we find that several elegant Tea and Dinner Sets, that were purchased in the spring, still grace our shelves.

We have large importations that will reach us in a few days, and, in order to make room for them, have decided to sell the goods we now have on hand at a greatly reduced price. Tea Sets and Dinner Sets are not all we have for sale at a big reduction. We have Glassware and Crockery in all grades, that must be sold in the next twenty days. It is to your interest, as well as ours, to call at our store, 45 Peachtree street, and examine the many bargains we will offer for the next twenty days. We have the goods. They must be sold. They shall be sold at some price. Come and see, if you don't want them.

DOBBS, WEY & CO.

opposite 45 Peachtree street.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

REMOVED—Died in New York, 22:30 p.m. Friday, August 23rd, 1901, Mr. and Mrs. Dan. His remains will be brought to Atlanta for burial. Due notice of the funeral will be given.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

Atlanta, September 25, 1901.

New York exchange buying at par; selling at \$1.00.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

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THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Provisions.

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GRAIN, PROVISIONS ETC.

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